REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,582.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	.....	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, ...	,, 2
Three Months	,, ...	,, 14
One Month	,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	.....Re. 5 0
Second do	..... ,, 2 8
Third do	..... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	..... ,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do	..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	..... 2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
,, Carwar	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Narakal	June 4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Colombo	7	,, Gopaulpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, False Point	18
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Feypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Nanakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.			June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	23
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Bahrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	29
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas..July	1
,, Bushire	19	,, Muscat	3
,, Koweit	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship HURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Herdman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 14	1 0	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 19 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	..... Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	..... ,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	36	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34	Including Wine.	14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	62	36	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.). Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

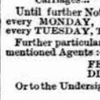
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 3rd of June.)

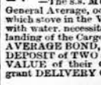


THE magnificent full-powered Steamer RED GAUNTLET, 917 Tons Register, Charles Mann, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For Passage and other particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

26th May 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain Murdoch, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents City of Dublin.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey which drove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of her Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.'
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

Cutlery, Matches, Ruby Beads, 10 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, Printing Paper, Perfumery, Turkish Caps, Pins, 10 Cases Safety Matches.

On account and risk of Tyebjee Moolla Abiboolla :—
3 Cases Hiremarine.
1 ,, Emerald Green.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Colored Muslins.
3 do. do. Sarries.
2 do. do. Handkerchiefs.
2 do. do. Gagraput.
35 Dozens Claret.

Household Furniture of a Gentleman, consisting of blackwood tables, chairs, teapoys, towel horses, wardrobes, presses, sideboard, crockeryware, plateware, glassware, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Wahnulwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M. TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th inst., all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German piano-forte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and go-a presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

A few dozen Choice Sherry.

At 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a palanquin-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulator and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

Iron new Fire-proof Safes manufactured by John Lord and Co., with Chubb Locks and cupboard shape with drawers, height 24, 26 and 28 inches.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Orlando, also, of G. F. Coward and Co.'s Oilmanstores and Perfumery, just landed ex s.s. Crossby.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits 1 lb. tins, assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, blackwall whitebait, Lancashire mushroom, herrings a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed milk, Huntley and Palmer's assorted biscuits &c., &c.

COWARD'S OILMANSTORES—Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom ketsup, French capers and olives, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb., assorted jams and jellies, in patent stone jars, assorted candied peel in glass jars, patras, currants, Turkey figs, Altana pudding and Muscatel raisins, Jordan almond, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY—Peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, seidlitz powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, epsom salts, essence of peppermint and ginger, balsam cupaba, glycerine, Da by's carminative, brandy bitters, cold liver oil, assorted essence, smelling salts, aromatic vinegarette, lavender water, eau de luce, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbina and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Macassar pomade, rose lipsalve, camphorated Victoria dentrifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder, puff boxes and puffs, Jamaica pomatum, brown windsor and honey soap, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 19s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 60s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
122, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

NOTICE.—The s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST on the 29th instant, at Noon, calling at Ratnacherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut and Cochin.

For Freight and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
33, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 28th MAY, 1873.

BENEFIT OF

LITTLE SHIAVUKSH,
THE CHARMING SINGER.

FEROZE AND PERICHER,
AND
INDUR SABHA.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 16th instant, appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th instant, and in other Newspapers, under the Signature of THUCKER WALLJEE HEERJEE, I, the Undersigned, VISRAM HURJEE, beg to inform the Public that the PARTNERSHIP between me and THUCKER WALLJEE HEERJEE, SOONDERJEE HEMRAZ, RAMJEE VEERJEE, MADHOWJEE THACKERSEY, VEERJEE HURJEE, and KESOWJEE THACKERSEY in the said Notice, alleged to have been DISSOLVED on the 14th August Vad Sumvut 1927, still continues to EXIST for all the purposes of the liquidation thereof, and that such of the Debts due to and from the said Partnership as I have received and paid since the alleged dissolution thereof were so received and paid by me as one of the members of the said Partnership and on account of the said Partnership and not otherwise, and that each of the several persons above-named is equally liable with me to pay the Debts that still remain due and owing by the said Partnership to any other person or persons.—Bombay, 26th May 1873.

ગો૦ વીશરામ હરજીવા શર્ફ.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company insures EUROPEAN LIVES ONLY. POLICY-HOLDERS have the advantage of a REDUCTION of PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE of RATES commencing from the date of leaving EGYPT for EUROPE, without Medical Certificate or Fresh Examination.

The Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT LIVES of the POLICY-HOLDERS in the late Albert Insurance Company on the most favourable terms : for example, a person in Civil employ who was assured for Rs. 1,000 in the Albert, at the age of 36, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 *at the same Premium.*

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th May 1873.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, FINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,
THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Ermnets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 5 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,
Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,
and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature. Trial Shipments are suggested.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Ponçons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Les and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

SPECIAL KIT
FOR
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux or		12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do.		27 0			to	Do. Mits	1 12
Warm do.		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0		Best Solid Leather		52 0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8		Extra Size do.		75 0	Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 29 0		Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0	Linen do.	,, 6 0
Pyjamas	½ doz. 16 8		Cash Bags		6 12	Cotton Socks	,, 0 8
Oxford Shirts	,, 36 0		Courier Bags		6 8	Money Belts	,, 15 8
White do.	,, 22 8		Sovereign Boxes		3 8	Warm Merino	,, 5 0
Best Printed	,, 22 8		Soiled Linen Bags		4 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	4 12 to 18 0
Best Flannel	,, 49 0		Sponge Bags		4 12	Umbrellas with Covers	,, 9 0
Silk and Wool	,, 54 0		Sponges (large)		3 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Under Vests	,, 14 0 to 31 0		Hat Brushes		1 0		15 0
Do. Pants	,, 28 0 to 31 0		Air Pillows		6 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	to 30 0
Towels	,, 4 12		Travelling Pillows		2 0	Blankets	Each 11 8
Pillow Cases	Each 1 8		Rug Straps		2 0		
Sheets	Per pair 6 0		Look Straps		5 0		
Cardigan Jackets	4 0		Waterproof Coats		15 0		
Bathing Drawers	2 0		Travelling Caps		3 8		

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.
BY APPOINTMENT,
BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.	JEWELLERY.		UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Per Pr. 2 12	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12	SHIRTS.	Rs. a.	HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Gent's White Kid Gloves	,, 3 0	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	,, 3 0	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,, 2 12	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
COLLARS.		Badham's French Cambric, All new Patterns. per doz.	60 0	Fine Merino Under-vests, 4 doz. for	20 0
Shakespear, Realm, Sucz, First Lord, Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8	Badhaus White Shirts, per doz.	60 0	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 8
SCARFS.		SLEEPING SUITS.		Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0	OVERLAND SUITS.	
The Royal Satin	3 0	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.		Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
HATS.		Badham's Spun Silk	22 0	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8	TIES.		BRACES.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0	Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8	HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0	White Dress Ties, from	0 8	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz.	5 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0	HELMETS.		,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0	Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.		Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0	TRUNKS, &c.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 27TH MAY 1873.

Exchange on London has opened for this mail at almost the same rates as those we quoted yesterday.

Government Securites remain very firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10⅞d
Credit. do. .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 30 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103¼ to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand.....			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do."	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franco Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107⅛ to 107¼
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The steamer Timor engaged 4,000 bales for Liverpool at £2-17-6, usual concession in rates for broken stowage. There has been more enquiry for steam freight, principally native shippers, and less enquiry for ships, but rates by the latter are steady at £2-15 to £2-17-6 per ton.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Myrabolams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bills ..... £0 17s. 6d. } Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.

Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 0s. 0d.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal. }

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Moderate demands for Colaba shares. Mofussil Press shares closed firm. Spinning shares unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	762½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	160
9,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
17,020	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109
10, 000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8-10	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolt. dated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 15-16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5-16	3°.	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

8,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,510
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	160
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
900	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	452½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	815
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,600
200	50	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.....	7,200
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	Freuel Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	225 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	670
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Stanson's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	472½
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.s.	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
400	1,250	all	300 p.s.	Alexandra Spining	1,350
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,025
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,440
150	2,000	all	500 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeyraj Ballo Mills	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,175
900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,095
800	2,500	all	500 p.s.	Oriental	3,050
800	2,500	2,400	125 p.s.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods has been extremely quiet, but prices show no quotable change. The sales that have come to our notice are only in Coloured Goods, and are as follow :—

500 pieces Blue Ora. & Gn. P. 24 „ 28 yds. at Rs. 4 3 0
900 „ Turkey Red Cambrics 24 in 28 „ at „ 4 7 0
250 „ „ „ 32 „ 24 „ at „ 4 12 0
250 „ „ „ 32 „ 24 „ at „ 5 0 0
250 „ „ „ 32 „ 24 „ at „ 5 2 0

COTTON.

The market continued firm until the close of the day, when a quieter feeling arose, and prices gave way about one rupee per candy. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee .....at Rs. 198 to Rs. 200
„ Akote ..... at „ 205 to „ 207
„ Broach M.G. ..... at „ 215 to „ 217
„ Hingunghaut ..... at „ 225 to „ 228
„ Mowa and Bhownuggur ..... at „ 204 to „ 206
„ Sawgineed ..... at „ 215 to „ 217
„ Compta and Vingorla ..... at „ 180 to „ 184

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies New Bhownuggur .....at Rs. 206
75 „ „ „ .....at „ 204 to 205
50 „ „ „ .....at „ 205
100 „ „ „ 8 days.....at „ 204
50 „ „ F.P.B. .....at „ 210
50 „ „ Dhollerah .....at „ 200
25 „ „ Veerungaum .....at „ 190
25 „ „ „ .....at „ 197
50 „ „ Wudwan .....at „ 197
25 „ „ „ .....at „ 200
100 „ „ „ .....at „ 200
50 „ „ Broach M. G. .....at „ 227½
50 „ „ „ .....at „ 215½ to 227
50 „ „ Verawul .....at „ 180 to 182
25 „ „ Fairpore .....at „ 190
25 „ „ Bhoree .....at „ 188
50 „ „ Unjor .....at „ 198

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Juno (s)	Lazarich	Trieste, May 1.
27	Sir John Lawrence..	Baldwin	Glasgow, April 5.
	Keenata Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin, May 11.
	Contest	Carruthers ...	Aden ran, Jan. 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Walls Castle	Brown	Liverpool.
	Granite City	Ellis	Liverpool.
	Savernake	Pritchard	Bassein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Juno, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Timor, to Liverpool.
Steamer Baghdad, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Ship Sandringham, to Liverpool.
Ship William Woodbury, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Centurion, to Liverpool.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 27th May, 9-6 A.M.—Mail steamer Madras from China arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 100 cases beer, G Tippet and Co; 2 hogsheads port-wine, D Cowasjee.
Muriel s, 5 cases champagne, 1 case whiskey, 2 cases burgundy, and 1 case hock, H Rogers; 20 cases ale and 40 cases brandy, S L Macnaghten.

FROM LONDON.

Corinna s, 10 cases paper, H S Y Sons and Co.
Xantho s, 30 cases brandy and 15 cases curacao, W Smith; 3 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 25 cases champagne 20 cases moselle, 10 cases claret, and 2 cases chablis, H Rogers; 160 vermouth, J Nowrojee; 81 cases brandy, D Cowasjee Woomrigur.
Persia s, 6 cases butter, V Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Gardner Colby, 44 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co.; 42 bales hemp, B Cursenjee; 48 bales cotton, M Godrej.
Pocohontas, 6,000 bundles coir yarn, P Runsordass; 100 bales cotton, T Veliee & Co.
Timor s, 66 bales cotton, C Munjee; 25 bales hides, C Nanjee; 92 bales cotton, G Nurput; 24 bales hides, N Gangjee.
Iron Cross, 37 bales cotton, D Hemraj; 74 bales cotton, M Candass; 309 bales cotton, H L. King & Co.; 91 bales cotton, Owen & Okell; 40 bales cotton, B Ramjee; 125 bales cotton, T Topun; 72 bales cotton, M Ramjee; 242 bales hemp and 1,125 coils coir rope, M Mooljee; 309 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.; 52 bales cotton, T Enderjee.
Glee Maiden, 99 bales cotton, J Pursotum; 74 bales cotton, M Candass; 108 bales cotton, T Topun; 25 bales cotton, D Hormusjee Cama & Co.
Red Gauntlet s, 31 bales cotton, P Vinay and Co; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 5 bales cotton, K Jewraj; 11 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 116 bales cotton, T L A and American and Co; 59 bales wool, M Jaffia; 83 bales cotton, W Bogle and Co; 75 bales wool, B Canjee.
Muriel s, 50 tons old iron, Cooper Landing Agency; 150 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 100 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co; 119 bales cotton, W and A G aham and Co.
Corinna s, 70 bundles gall-, M Sewj e; 25 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 38 bales cotton, O Premjee; 70 bales cotton, D G Hoosen and Co; 43 bales wool, N Jasingmull; 25 bales wool, M Jayaing; 22 bales wool, M Mayaram; 54 bales cotton, V Elder-m and Co; 3 bales wool, M Jayaing.
Alpine, 1,644 bales cotton, F Scott and Co.
Sandringham, 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 250 ewts horns, H Noormohamed.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong s, 16 cases gum, V Veerjee; 167 pieces E teeth, A Vis ram; 11 bundles and 27 pieces E teeth, H Vullybhoy; 1 case T shells, H Jumall.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 37 bales hides & 32 bales wool, V Brothers; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong s, 1 case indigo, L Moolchund; 6 bundles patch leaves and 2 cases cardamoms, C Tyebally; 9 cases indigo, A C Sedick; 10 slabs tin blocks, W Chandabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 700 bales cotton, A Trading and Co; 102 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 10 packages cinnamon, and 173 packages coffee, A C Gumpert; 150 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 44 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE

Juno s, 25 bales hides, A Riebe & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Geelong s, 150 bales cotton, J Siegried & Co.
Trevanion, 500 bundles linseed, M Sewjee.
Frigs, 1,150 bales cotton, J Siegfried & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Juno s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cananore, 27th May, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south strong, thermometer 82, rain fall 1 inch 1 cent.

Vingorla, 27th May,; 5-20 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west mild, thermometer 93.

Carwar, 27th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind southerly, thermometer 87, barometer 29·72.

Tuticorin, 27th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south south-west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·73, rain fall 1 inch 4 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 27th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, vis Russia, 27th May, 12-9 P.M.; vis Turkey, 26th May, 9-35 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, vis Russia, 26th May, 8-40 P.M.; vis Turkey, 26th May, 9-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Sheppard, Lieutenant, 9th M. N. I., on leave, from Nagode.

MAY 26.

Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 27.

Castell, Major, 1st Belooch Regiment, to join, from Munsoorce.
Kinohan, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Asseerghur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Tighe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ferozepere.
Reid, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sattara.
Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 24.)

On and after the 3d instant, Part I of the Gazette of India will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the Gazette as well as the Supplement will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, Gazette of India, Simla.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. G Nicholson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 323, dated 9th May 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson having obtained six months' leave of absence, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. Henry Millet, Barrister-at-Law, to be the Receiver of the High Court during the absence of Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th May 1873.

Maj W Cabell, S C, offg Wing Officer 36th N I, is, at his own request, permitted to do general duty at Agra, when relieved in his present appointment.

Capt M P Moriarty, S C, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 41st N I for duty, at his own request.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the transfer of Capt D J Stewart, General List, Infy, offg 1st Wing Sub 31st, to the 3rd N I for duty.

Capt Stewart will join at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

11th Hussars—Capt A P Gurnett, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 1st July to the 15th Oct., in extension.

21st Hussars—Capt G F Smith, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 25th April p 205.]

8th Foot, (1st Bat)—Surg Maj G Auchinleck, M D, to Nynee Tal, for six months from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate.

17th Foot, (1st Bat)—Lt H Morris, to England, for six months from date of leaving regiment, on private affairs.

36th Foot—Lt F L Harford, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 1st Aug to the 31st Oct, in extension.

84th Foot—Maj J R Hume, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the eighteen months' leave, on private affairs, granted in G O C C of the 3rd March, p 124.]

90th Foot (2nd Bat—Lt H A H Ward, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 22nd July to the 30th Nov in extension.

107th Foot.—Lt F W Robertson, (Instr. of Musketry,) to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff's Corps.—Lt. R R Mainwaring, from the 18th April to date of embarkation, in extension of the leave granted in G C O C of the 31st Jan, p 54.

Maj R G Rogers, (Comd 20th N I,) for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj W Macdonald, (Wing Offier 12th M I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 23rd April, p 197.]

Maj J M G Smith, (Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Com) 20th N I,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrive packet.
United Kingdom	May 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	June 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	May 31	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	„ 0	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
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The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

For Annum ..... Rs 10 0 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—May 25th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. H. W. Graham, of a daughter.
WESTBROOK—May 27th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Cecil Westbrook, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTLE—May 19th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major F. Castle, 107th Regiment, of a daughter.
HORNSBY—May 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain G. M. B. Hornsby, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
MATHEWS—May 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. William Mathews, Army Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAN—May 22nd, at Jounpore, Hilda Margaret Caroline, the beloved child of G. O. Man, Esq., aged 1 year and 3 months.
ROBINSON—May 20th, at Meerut, of congestion of the brain Priscilla, the beloved wife of Mr. J. H. Robinson, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. J D Cruize, Deputy Magistrate of Scrampore.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

It is rarely indeed that we permit ourselves to take any notice of the weather, but its behaviour during the last few days is exceedingly unsatisfactory, to say the least of it. What we are now going to say about the weather is in no way prophetic, and our remarks are intended chiefly for our mofussil readers, including the people of Mahableshwur and Matheran, especially the people of Matheran, whom we envy with all our might. Be it known then that between the Queen's birthday and the 1st of June it is customary with us to have a sultry atmosphere, a hot sun, breezes and calms, and a lurid sky of an evening in the east. People are generally occupied in this week in looking out for squalls and predicting the setting in of the South-west Monsoon. Three days have passed since the Queen's birthday and we have had experience of all the above phenomena and a good deal more, or, it is more correct to say, we have had all the above phenomena intensified. If the last week of May is a pleasurable week in Bombay, the present week is more pleasurable than usual. The sun has been made hotter and has been attracted towards this "centre of the universe" in a very remarkable manner. We feel that it is hotter and nearer to us than usual, and we don't care what astronomers and meteorologists may say about it. We are in no mood to listen to science and observe the ometers and sun measurers; we know what we feel and how we feel, and that surely is enough. The sun curls up our hair, toasts our skin, spoils our beer, our milk, our mutton, manufactures stenches in our drains, takes the wind out of our horses, and makes our head ache. So much for the sun. Then there is the atmosphere, the step-brother of the sun. It is different to all other atmospheres all over the world; it is thicker, hotter, more stifling, more refractory (in every sense) than any other atmosphere. It cannot be calmly looked at; it is of all densities, of all colours, and fits the city like a night-cap. It cannot or will not expand and extend as a good atmosphere should and would; in short it is an atmosphere with a Health Department smell about it. It should be fired into, smoked with burning brimstone, and disinfected with McDougall's powder; and so it would be if the Municipal Commissioner were worth anything at all. Will no Justice of the Peace frame a resolution and take it to the Chief Magistrate and demand an immediate meeting of the Bench? What is the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft about that he does not galvanize the "moribund" Bench of Justices?

Then there are the clouds, the vile clouds, stuck like reflecting mirrors behind the villainous atmosphere. They are hammered out into metallic plates and polished bright, as if anybody wanted bright metallic clouds in Bombay just now. Meteorologists may talk about cirro, and nimbi, and cirro cumuli; it's all stuff during the last week of May; there are no rain or fleecy clouds in Bombay just now; the only fleecy clouds are those that fleece one of rest: all the clouds are brass, or what is worse, zinc roofing.

But the bane of existence is the thermometer. Go where we may the thermometer is held up before us as an authentic heat measurer. "The glass only stands at 90° Fahrenheit" we are told. Ninety or nine hundred it is all the same. Every thermometer, especially those of that prime deceiver, Mr. Fahrenheit, is a misleading deluder. All the thermometers of Bombay contain thick mercury that cannot rise, cannot be boiled, and cannot be properly liquefied. Nobody believes in thermometers. One of the greatest deluders and mischief makers in Bombay is Mr. D. S. Kemp of Church Gate Street. In his new show shop are paraded one hundred specimens of thermometers, and he shows them off in a very heartless manner: asks you to observe how remarkably they all register 90 of temperature, except some of the wet bulbs, which, *par excellence*, register only 86°. A beautiful provision of the atmosphere, with only four degrees of difference between wet and dry. Ah, Mr. Fahrenheit! you deserve a rich reward for all your deception. Nobody can believe in these thermometers of Mr. Kemp's: we defy them to do so. However much these registrations may chime in with the views of science, they are quite contrary to the views and feelings of nature. We would refuse the evidence of Mr. Chambers himself, and Mr. Chambers possesses unusually high persuasive powers.

The winds, the breezes, and the calms. These are the boasted health-givers of Bombay. They come—the calms as well as the winds and breezes—over the sea and over the flats, over the Coorla swamps and over Caranjah, but come as they may they worry and distress us. They throw our skin into minute round points with raw tips from which ooze blood, beer and ice-water. A microscope is not required to observe the compound escapements. Our nether garments are made of the lightest and softest gossypium, intended to ventilate and to cool the surface to which they are applied. But is this what they do? Don't they adhere to the cuticle and refuse to be separated, anxious as it were permanently to amalgamate with nature's covering. Don't we wish we had no skins that we might be spared the undignified operation of scratching? There is Mr. Kemp again with his cure for prickly heat. Who wants a cure for prickly heat? The remedy is worse than the disease. The cure for prickly heat is like the captain's cure for sea-sickness; stay out of Bombay for the former, and avoid the sea for the latter. Prickly heat is a great institution; it provokes a variety of feelings, each one worse than the other. It makes the child cry "Coojow" and the mild man roar "Punka kench." It sends the full-blooded man against the edge of the door post, there to exhibit his strength in a to and fro motion as if he were preparing for a leap. But the poor lady! Ah! we can say nothing for her, except wish her safe at Matheran with plenty of ice and a husband entitled to be absent on "urgent private affairs."

The last week in May takes the spirit out of us; it turns us upside down and inside out and makes irascibles of us all. We can neither be active nor quiet, can neither sing nor dance, laugh nor cry. Was a girl ever courted in May in Bombay? Impossible. That business must be transferred to Matheran. It is one of the chief uses of Matheran, and the place is known to enjoy a perpetual honeymoon season except during the rains.

The last week in May is adapted for nothing. It is unfit for sleep or repose of any kind. It is not even fit for law business, and the Judges of the Courts wisely levant to the mountains, leaving the Chief Magistrate in sole charge of life and property.

The last week in May is unsuited for exercise either of body or mind. The nerves are unstrung, the muscles relaxed, the brain heated as if in a furnace. Fever is almost certain, and apoplexy is not far off. If a fellow attempts a short rhyme, five minutes' occupation finds him in a state of half delirium humming the first line, and beyond this he cannot go. All literary efforts take the most unexpected turns, hence the religious revilings of the *Indian Statesman* and the vulgar abuse of the Popes.

Eating is out of the question; the smell of the cuisine is satisfying, and old Pallonjee can produce nothing to tempt the palate. Libation only is possible; cocktails in sherry and champagne revive the drooping spirits of the Cotton-wallas who refuse to flee to Matheran, and the second Heads of Departments who dare not quit these ardent regions. The sun, the atmosphere, the clouds, the thermometers, the breezes, the early breakfasts, the mid-day toil, the late dinners, all, all are vile, as vile as the detestable brain-destroying weather. Ice and Mr. Tudor are alone tolerable and enjoyable. Long live Mr. Tudor of Icedell, Baron Tudor of Icecream, Sir William Tudor of Freezhall! If mangoes are permissible they may be used in prevention of starvation. But ice is the great sheet anchor, and "Giesler" is its handmaid.

The last week in May is a season that should be reported upon by the Sanitary Commissioner. The *Times of India* stands alone in making sanitary recommendations: why should we not also recommend something? And our recommendation is that by vaccination, disinfection, prophylaxis, or some other sanitary means the last week in May be not permitted to behave as it is now doing. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief have taken themselves out of this frying-pan into the lovely climate of Mahableshwur, but we are thankful to know that they have a theoretic acquaintance with our woes and sorrows. Let Dr. Lumsdaine be made responsible for producing a better climate; if he says it cannot be done, then we say with Dr. Dallas that sanitation is "a mockery, a "delusion, and a snare."

Who can sit day after day catering for the public taste in newspapers in the last week in May? We deal with an inexorable public, and it is our privilege to be reviled every morning because "there is nothing in the paper." How can there be anything in the paper with these weather amenities around us, troubling our skin, twitching our nerves, compressing our brains, and destroying our temper? In utter despair we fly to Mr. Tudor's establishment and will there await the advent of the cooling monsoon showers. The ground that was heated by the mid-day sun has not cooled three hours after sun-set. The heated air is heated still, the moist skin streams with sensible sudor, nature is faint, and editorial nature is exhausted.

P. S. Midnight. The printer arouses us to the perusal of our proof. Horror of horrors! Is this—can this—be our article for Wednesday? The penmanship is ours, but the article itself—never! never! We are not yet quite bereft of reason, and can remember sitting down to write an article showing the present and prospective condition of monarchy in France, and that article we must have written. This one about the paralyzing weather of the last week of May is not the product of our brain but a base substitute, the work of a half somnolent, half tormented, half demented individual. But time presses and the paper must go to press. There is no time to write the monarchy article, and in fear and trepidation we allow this substitute production to go into the hands of our readers. What apology can we send with this issue of our paper that will assuage the anger of our readers? Let them judge us kindly as at chota hazree they feel the enervating influences of a morning in the last week of May.

We take this cutting from the *Indian Daily News* :—

"We have, perhaps, studied the literature of the question as closely as our contemporaries, observed the *Bombay Gazette* in an article on all kinds of taxation and various other things, 'and the further our studies have led us, the more convinced are we of the absurdity of the State assuming that it has a proprietary right in the soil, differing in its nature from that of other Governments.' Our contemporary has only now to publish the titles of the authorities who have helped him to this discovery, in order to convict the whole official world of India of profound ignorance. Who the 'other Governments' are with which a comparison is drawn, we are unable to guess; but that the State in India has always been recognised as the sole proprietor of the soil, until British philanthropy appeared upon the scene, all Indian history abundantly testifies. That the Government of England does not enjoy such a proprietary right in land—or rather, that prescription has transferred such right to private landholders, Mr. Mill ought, ere now, to have made clear to the writer in the

came again in the next fifty yards and looked like winning. Half a dozen strides from home Challoner and his gallant chestnut made a last grand effort, and one of the grandest struggles ever witnessed resulted in the defeat of the favourite by the shortest of heads. Two strides past the post Kaiser was again in front.

The theatres are of course in full swing. Nemesis at the Strand is one of the cleverest pieces ever put on a stage, and proves such an attraction that stalls cannot be obtained under a guinea. Ninety minutes can be very pleasurably passed in seeing this the merriest and brightest of little works. Miss Bromley in her bridal dress is charming. On Tuesday evening we had *Marta* at Her Majesty's, and in all respects it was a complete and brilliant success. Mdlle. Ilma di Murska shines equally in the light and sparkling music of this ever fresh and welcome opera as in the higher and more serious *rôles* of her *repertoire*. She throws herself heart and soul into her part, and her grace and charm of manner render it easy to account for Lionello's too evident devotion. It is needless to say that the "Last Rose of Summer" was sung with great sweetness and was greeted with the usual never failing *encore*. Campanini is in excellent voice, and the manner in which he sung "Ah che a le Peroni" in the quartett of the Spinning Wheel, the elegant stanzas in praise of "Beer" and the "M'appari tutti amor" fully merited the prolonged and hearty applause which fell to the great tenor's share. For arch coquettry of acting no one can excel Madame Trebelli-Bellini, while her excellent singing disarms criticism. Mr. Irving is acting in Eugene Aram at the Lyceum. As Charles the First, his performance stood quite alone, but in this piece he has secured the profoundest admiration.

On dit, that yielding to maternal pressure, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will no longer take part in the murder of the innocents and has taken his name off the Hurlingham list. The marriage of the Archduchess Gisela with Prince Leopold of Bavaria has produced a shower of orders at Vienna. The following story is now circulating *apropos* of this plethora of decorations:—An Austrian veteran, whose military prowess had raised him to a high pinnacle of glory in his own profession, was unfortunately up to his ears in debt. One day, as he was conversing with a foreign general, a messenger came in and delivered a despatch. He had barely read it, when he joyfully shook the stranger by the hand crying "Congratulate me!" "Upon what?" inquired the General. "I have received an order," replied the Austrian, rubbing his hands. "How is it," inquired his astonished friend, "that you who possess almost every order show so much pleasure on the receipt of another?" "Oh, it's the only order I have not got." "But even then." "Now," replied the impervious General, chuckling "they have nothing left to give me but money!" We hear of a very cheap and peculiarly nasty *table d'hote* in Paris at which festive board neither you nor I, my friends, may sit, for those alone have the *entrée* who are fearfully and wonderfully made. It is a Monster's Table round which gather those unfortunate and objectionable persons who live by the display of their physical infirmities. The poor creatures go there to dine quietly and to avoid the attention they would attract elsewhere. The skeleton man pours out "*vin a quat' sous*" for the Bearded Woman, the Great Norman Giantess, a daughter of Anac flirts with *Riquet a la Houppe*, and the Sugar Loaf, who owns a pointed head more than eighteen inches from crown to chin, sits smoking with the King of the Animals, so called from his coating of hair. Made-up monsters are excluded from this symposium; so are strangers, and intruders have met with such a warm reception from the hideous shapes assembled round this table that they felt, on making their escape, as if they had been released from one of the circles of Dante's Inferno or waked out of some horrid nightmare. The French journal which describes this dreary assembly informs us of something not generally known, viz., that these monstrosities are seldom natural but are the work of "English specialists" who turn out these sad spectacles "to order" at the bidding of mercenary parents. A high tribute this to the genius of perfidious Albion, but what a humiliating revelation! What next shall we be made answerable for? Mr. W. L. Macready is not in his grave, yet the proprietors of Madame Tussaud's Collection in Baker Street have lost no time in resuscitating the great tragedian in wax, where he is to be seen, as large as life and almost as natural, in the character of Coriolanus. The Claimant still absorbs much of the attention of the great unwashed who congregate in thousands of an afternoon outside Westminster to cheer the *whopping* butcher as Mr. Hawkins insists on his being. The Lord Chief Justice is evidently determined that the man shall have an impartial trial, and of all Q. C.'s I'd prefer having Mr. Hawkins on my side rather than on the other. The Crystal Palace Company have communicated to the Shah of Persia their desire to offer him a *fete de reception* of the same description as those which on former occasions they gave the Sultan, the Prince of Wales, and other Royal personages. His Majesty will also be entertained at a ball in the India Office but not at the expense of Indian rate-payers. Buckingham Palace is being got ready for our Royal visitor, so the hints thrown out in the Happy Land have already told and Claridges must suffer. Lord and Lady Dudley are at Vienna "doing" it in a style likely to impress the foreigners there assembled with a profound idea of the resources of an English "milor" with a long rent-roll. Prize-fighting is not yet an extinct institution. Mr. Joe. Goss and other pugilists are summoned before the Magisterial Bench at Sheffield.

There is little or nothing of interest going on in military circles. The 46th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Catty, arrived at Chatham yesterday and went into quarters at St Mary's Casemated Barracks. Captain Hatchell, 60th Rifles, has succeeded Major Tonnochy, 81st Regiment, as Major of Brigade there. Barrack Sergeant Chester, of the Control Department, was brought before the Aldershot Bench of Magistrates yesterday charged with the wilful murder of a groom. The evidence tended to show that the accused and deceased went to the sergeants' mess of the 19th Hussars, where each had several glasses of whiskey. Chester carried a very thick stick. Both returned in a cab about ten o'clock to the vicinity of Chesters' quarters, where a very unusual noise was heard late at night. When the body was found three weeks after there was a wound in the forehead and a slug weighing about fifteen grains between the skin and the frontal bone. Yesterday the young officers at Sandhurst resumed their studies. I very much doubt such a novel experiment with such trying material will ever succeed. I understand that the conduct of the young men who cheered the Cavalry sub-lieutenant when he was sent home was not premeditated but rose out of a thoughtless burst of boyish animal spirits. Still it was not discipline. Sir Duncan Cameron will now have to keep his "underlings" and "ushers" in hand in their proper places and will have to see that they exercise due tact in their delicate calling. The senior officers of the Brigades of Guards have spoken seriously to their young comrades at the College.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY. White.	versus	CALCUTTA. Black.
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to Q's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes K's P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		9. B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10. Castles.		10. P to Q's B's 4th.
11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th.		11. B takes P.
12. Kt to Q's B's 4th.		12. Kt to Q's 2nd.
13. Kt to Q's R's 3rd.		13. B to Q's 6th.
14. K's B to K's Sqr.		14. Kt to K's 4th.
15. Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15. R to Q's B's Sqr.
16. B takes Kt.		

CALCUTTA. White.	versus	BOMBAY. Black.
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. B to Q's B's 4th.		3. B to Q's B's 4th.
4. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		4. P to Q's 3rd.
5. R to Q's 3rd.		5. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6. B to K's 3rd.		6. B takes B.
7. P takes B.		7. Kt to K's Kt's 5th.
8. Q to Q's 2nd.		8. P to Q's K's 3rd.
9. Castles (King's side.)		9. Castles.
10. P to K's R's 3rd.		10. P to K's R's 4th.
11. P take Kt.		11. P takes P.
12. Kt to K's R's 2nd.		12. Kt to K's R's 5th.
13. Q to K's Sqr.		13. Q to K's R's 4th.
14. Q to K's Kt's 3rd.		14. Kt to K's 2nd.
15. B to K's B's 2nd.		15. Kt to K's Kt's 3rd.

"Calcutta to move."

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—An emigration experiment on rather a large scale has just taken place from Scotland to New Brunswick. About 300 men, women, and children sailed from the Clyde last week for the colony. This is the first attempt, it is stated, that has been made to take out so large a number of persons to one particular place, and to settle them down there, but from the liberal concessions of the Government of New Brunswick little fear is entertained of the scheme being a failure. Each of the emigrants bears a good character, and three teachers accompany them to their new home. Arrangements are also being made to send out a probationer of the Free Church "to superintend the colony from a spiritual point of view." Farms have been allotted to each of the families going out, varying in extent from 100 to 200 acres, the land being given free, while the Government also build the log houses on the farms, clear from two to four acres per farm, according to size, and form the roads to a greater or less extent. It will be interesting to hear the result of this experiment, but in order to make the emigrants feel thoroughly at home it would be a kindness not only to send them a "probationer of the Free Church," but also some representatives of other sects—accompanied by a lawyer, a hangman, and a few more little comforts of civilized life. Emigrants in large bodies generally find themselves deadly dull until they have had time to organize a good "schism."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—Narayen Dewjee, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined by Mr. Cooper five rupees for torturing his bullocks.

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.—Mr. Propert, the Collector of Kaira, has left on a circuit, and is at present at a place called Ralej.

WEATHER AT GUJERAT.—In consequence of the present intense heat fever and small-pox have prevailed in several parts of Gujerat.

THE RECENT FIRE AT BROACH.—The damage done to property by the recent fire at Broach is estimated by a Gujerat paper at about a lac of rupees.

THE *Times of India* is wroth with us about the Colaba pier, and no wonder. The weather is so exasperating that it is not easy to be pleased at anything.

THE POLICE HULK.—In consequence of the police hulk Elphinstone being hauled into dock for repairs, the water police have removed on board the Auckland.

THE OODWARA FIRE TEMPLE.—On Monday a large number of Parsees proceeded to Oodwara, in the Surat collectorate, to visit their principal fire-temple there.

EDUCATIONAL.—The committee appointed by Government to confer about educational matters will, we understand, meet at Poona in the middle of July next.

The RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.—A Hindoo named Ameechund Javer, who was seriously injured by the recent boiler explosion at Broach, died last week.

SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held on the Esplanade on the body of Peeree, woman. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Babajee Poonajee, a toddy drawer, fell from a cocoanut tree at Girgaum on Monday and had both his arms broken. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—A native child, about ten years of age, was run over by a buggy at the Grant Road on Monday. The child was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FIRE AT DHOLLERA.—On the morning of the 12th inst. a fire broke out at the Ginning Factory of Shah Nursey Kessowjee at Dhollera, by which several huts situated in the compound were burnt.

A NEW SPINNING COMPANY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that a new Spinning and Weaving Company is to be started in Bombay under the auspieces of Messrs. Khemjee Odhowjee and Thackersey Mooljee.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the European General Hospital concerning the death of James Finch. The jury upon the evidence found that death was caused by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a man named Rama Nana, a water-bearer, was convicted of stealing a table-knife belonging to a Mr. Southwell, and sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of a man named Akhootee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the death was caused by heart disease.

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS.—The *Surya Prakash* states that the appointment of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas to a seat on the Bench of the High Court has been received with great approbation and applause by the public throughout the whole length and breadth of Gujerat.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—A Hindoo named Nana Bhowaneeshunker, a clerk, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing two pieces of silk, one piece of long cloth, and four caps, valued at Rs. 48, belonging to Eduljee Bejonjee.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Jumna, a milkwoman, who had been twice in jail before, was charged with stealing a piece of cloth belonging to Govind Mahadoojee. She admitted the offence and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Goanese named Enoos Lewis was charged with stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 28, the property of one Nuthal, woman. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

IT is refreshing to know that since the 26th instant, Bombay has been constantly visited with those "light showers" predicted by "W." the weather prophet, and that the city is now "cool as a cucumber." "W." however said that "perhaps" the showers would come, and "perhaps" they wouldn't, either way the prophet is right.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF BHEELS AND OTHER TRIBES.—A native paper suggests the advisability of employing the Bheels, Mangs and other robber tribes of this presidency in the army and the police. These tribes, says the writer, for want of means to earn an honest livelihood, have recourse to theft, robberies, and other crimes, and lead a lawless life.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Bhondia Allia, an incorrigible thief, was charged before Mr. Connon with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in Captain Merewether's compound, without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ADDRESS TO THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF JUMBOOSUR.—The other day a meeting of the principal native inhabitants was held at Jumboosur to present an address to Mr. Maneckram Oomayaram, subordinate judge of the place, who retired from the service at the the beginning of this month. About Rs. 700 were subscribed to perpetuate the memory of the retiring judge.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady, residing at Cumballa Hill, reported to the executive police on Monday that a Hindoo servant of of his had broken open a small box and abstracted therefrom two currency notes for ten rupees each and a purse containing Rs. 1-8. The man has absconded, and the police are making enquiries as to his whereabouts.

MASTER SHIAVUKSH.—There are many native playgoers who have heard and admired this little singing bird which the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club possesses. He has delighted the hearts of both the sterner and the softer sex by his "dulcet strains." This lad takes his benefit to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, and a crowded house is expected to welcome him.

THE WEATHER.—A very heavy dust-storm accompanied with rain and thunder passed over the station on Saturday evening last, and carried away a part of the corrugated iron roofing of the Government House and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow at Gunesh Khind. The weather is very oppressive, the thermometer stands 90° in the shade. We expect a very heavy downpour every moment.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—This case was yesterday called for hearing at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Justiniano Couto and Cawasjee Pestonjee, proprietor and printer of a Portuguese newspaper, the *O Echo Portuguez*, were charged with publishing an article in the above journal, defaming the character of the Rev. Mr. Joas Braz Fernandes. Mr. Turner (Chalk and Turner) appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) for the defence. After some evidence the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-day.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PEACEMAKER, 1064 tons, Captain Classan, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,070 bales cotton, 950 cwts. linseed, 160 cwts. coir yarn, and sundries.

THE S. S. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 466 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (April 5th), calling at Jeddah, Hoodeida, and Aden with one hundred and ten pilgrims.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S CO.'S S. S. JUNO, 1,228 tons, Captain C. Lazarich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste &c. (May 1st) calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden via the Canal with five deck passengers and the following cargo:—From Trieste—3 cases shoes, 2 cases drugs, 1 case chemical products and drugs, 6 cases papers, 5 cases cotton goods, 3 cases lamps, 2 cases glassware, 1 case girdles, 23 casks beer, 8 casks color, 2 cases glassbeads, 2 cases glassware, 12 barrels flour, 10 cases wine, 8 bales turkey red yarn, 33 cases glass beads, 200 cases candles, and 1 case mineral water. From Constantinople—1 group gold and silver coins. The vessel is consigned to A. C. Gumpert.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we observe that during the month of April last, 63,521,831 lbs. (161,908½ bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,86,01,191, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports; 48,559,091 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,40,54,127, were shipped to Liverpool; 4,656,960 lbs., valued at Rs. 13,75,267, to Havre; 156,800 lbs., valued at Rs. 54,000, to Marseilles; 2,774,688 lbs., valued at Rs. 9,30,515, to Trieste; 9,408 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,880, to New York; 838,880 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,55,250, to Venice; 470,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,22,500, to Naples; 854,168 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,60,440, to Genoa; 731,662 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,80,365 to Hongkong; 28,056 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,647, to Muccalla; 1,907,472 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,09,100, to Rotterdam; and 2,555,840 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,28,300, to Amsterdam.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

ON Monday evening last the friends of Mr. Robert Knight, editor and proprietor *Indian Statesman* and *Indian Economist*, gave him a farewell entertainment at "Eden Hall," Mount Road, previous to his departure from Bombay to take up charge of his new office of head of the Government Statistical Department at Calcutta. Even at this sultry season of the year the entertainment, under the management of an influential and efficient committee, proved a success. Pyramids of tumbler lights, placed at short distances, lighted the roads leading to the bungalow. "Eden Hall" itself, the property of Mr. Dady Manockjee Limjee, was profusely illuminated, while the grounds around it were ablaze with pillars, pyramids, and columns of lights. The trees in the compound were also pressed into service for the occasion, and Chinese lanterns of strange device and rainbow hues waved among the branches. If the bungalow and its grounds were profusely illuminated without, it was richly furnished within; and statuettes, vases, curiosities, and articles of *vertu* pleased the eye at every available corner which they occupied. By 10 o'clock a pretty large company of ladies and European and native gentlemen had assembled in the upper hall, where a temporary stage had been erected for a dramatic performance. In the comedy of "Delicate Ground," which was the first piece selected, Mr. and Mrs. Bennee could not, under similar circumstances, have appeared to better advantage; and their efforts to please were rewarded with frequent rounds of applause. After a short interval, during which ices and cooling drinks afforded but an insufficient remedy against the excessive heat of the evening, the second piece, entitled, "A Pair of Pigeons," was performed as successfully as the first piece. The company then adjourned to the supper tables, which had been furnished with the gastronomic taste and experience of old Pallonjee of the "Adelphi." This part of the business was soon over, when the chairman, Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, gave the first and loyal toast, the Queen and the Royal Family, which was drunk with all honours.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have met to-night to do honour and bid farewell to Mr. Robert Knight on the eve of his departure from Bombay. I am not going to enumerate, on the present occasion, the untiring exertions and the great services which have been rendered by Mr. Knight to the cause of good government in India. Were I to attempt to do so, I would but feebly echo the loud and unanimous chorus of esteem and affection and gratitude that was raised from one corner of India to the other, from the press and the public, both native and European, on the occasion of his departure sometime ago for his native land, to take that rest which he had so nobly earned, nor do I intend to detail here his fresh services and labours since his return to this country. I will content myself by saying that they are alike distinguished by the same steady enthusiasm, the same disinterestedness of aim, the same lofty philanthropy, the same passionate earnestness, the same sturdy independence, regardless alike of the frowns of power or of short-sighted popular dissatisfaction, which during the first portion of his career ultimately earned for him the respect and esteem of the English as well as the native community. (Applause.) I may, however, be allowed to advert to one great service rendered, which may be singled out above all, as eminently characteristic of the exceptional gifts and talents with which Mr. Knight is blessed. In the present stage of Indian progress, when peace and tranquillity rest over the land, there are no more important and difficult questions to be solved than those connected with the development of the vast material resources of the country, and the adjustment of its economic conditions. In the proportion however of the importance of these problems is also the risk of their being solved in a hasty and empiric manner. For a long time the want had been sorely felt of a work, which should lay the foundation of a scientific and well calculated treatment of these questions. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that in all India, if there was one man more qualified than another in every respect for such a work, that man was our great Indian political economist, Robert Knight. (Hear, hear.) By the establishment of the *Indian Economist*, Mr. Knight has laid all India under a deep debt of gratitude, which will perhaps be more highly valued than even the services rendered in more stirring times, and it is a matter of great congratulation, that Government should have thoroughly appreciated his great services in this behalf and have done honour to him and themselves by calling him to fill a post, where his special gifts and talents may be employed to the lasting benefit and prosperity of India. (Applause.) We cannot help feeling some natural regret at the thought of the approaching separation from a kind friend and a valued adviser, but we are sure that wherever Mr. Knight may be, he will always have at heart the interests of this presidency, and will sometimes remember his friends here. (Applause.) I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, you will heartily join me in bidding Mr. Knight farewell, and in wishing that fresh success and prosperity may attend him in his new career. (Loud applause.) I may add that many gentlemen of rank and position of this city have very much regretted their inability to be present to-night owing to absence from Bombay, but they all warmly join with me in their sentiments which I have already expressed. (Continued applause.)

A round of enthusiastic cheers was given for Mr. Knight, Mrs. Knight, and the Misses Knight.

Mr. Knight, who on rising was received with enthusiastic applause, said in reply—In spite of the very flattering and far too eulogistic speech of Mr. Venayekrao Sunkersett it would be unpardonable at this late hour and on an occasion like this for me to inflict a formal speech upon you. I thank him for his eulogium, and I thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, heartily for the generous reception you have given it. I have been so many years in Bombay—I remember being in this very house 24 years ago—that I shall ever I think in feeling be a citizen of your own city although my bodily presence may be elsewhere. You all know I daresay that I am entering the service of the Government of Bengal. It is no doubt an experiment, at my time of life, with habits of insubordination I am afraid I must say pretty fully developed, to be entering into official harness; but I am drawn to Bengal by two or three powerful attractions. In the first place the work that is offered me is exceedingly congenial to my tastes. It is many years since I wanted the Government of this presidency to give me work of the same nature, and I am now to get it elsewhere. Then again, I confess frankly, that I have a high admiration for the character of Sir George Campbell. He is a strong and wise ruler in spite of some local unpopularity, and the very man we want at the head of affairs there. And there is, lastly, the condition of the people of Bengal, at once so full of interest and perplexity. I cannot reasonably expect I suppose to work many years longer in India, but the prospects of spending them—few or many—in association with a Government which is labouring earnestly and with so much enlightenment for the amelioration of the condition of the people is to me very attractive. I do not feel as if I was leaving Bombay for good, however, even now. I certainly am not likely to forget Bombay or to cease to take an interest in its affairs. My reputation, moreover, as a prophet, you must remember, is staked upon the prediction that Bombay is going to be the capital of all this part of the world before the close of this century, and the paradise of groves, and gardens, and fountains. I am so angry sometimes that the people will not make it. You have been kind enough in drinking my health with so much warmth and in responding to the high eulogium passed by Mr. Sunkersett. We are about to scatter ourselves—my wife and daughters going to the North-West Provinces for the rains, while I wend my way to Calcutta. But wherever we go we shall always retain the memory of this most pleasant evening, and I reciprocate heartily the good wishes you have expressed for me. (Cheers.) I should like to have said much more, but I am unaccustomed to these efforts; and you will accept the will for the deed. (Cheers.) I have detained you too long, and on saying farewell thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, most heartily for your kindness.

Mr. Knight proposed "Our Generous Entertainers," coupled with the name of the host, Mr. Dady Manockjee Limjee.

The company separated about 1 o'clock. Mr. Knight's friends gathered in the porchway, and many heartily wished him God-speed in his new office. He was greeted with a round of true British cheers as he left the grounds of "Eden Hall."

INDIAN ITEM.

INDIA'S EARTH TREASURES.—We understand that a very large collection illustrative of the mineralogical resources, and the fossil Fauna and Flora of India, has been despatched by the Government to the Vienna Exhibition. Under the former head—minerals—there is first an admirable series of coals from the Bengal and Central Provinces field; 2nd, specimens of the ores of copper, lead, iron, with the metals manufactured from them and in some cases models illustrative of the native processes of manufacture; 3rd, examples of rare or exceptionally fine specimens of minerals which are found in India. The latter head—fossils—includes the whole of the magnificent collection of cretaceous fossils made in Southern India by the Geological Survey, and a selection of examples of the fossil plants from the coal fields, and from more recent deposits of the Rajmahal Hills. Besides the above, a series of maps showing the progress of the survey together with a general map of the geology of India are to be exhibited. The whole form a not inconsiderable consignment filling upwards of 50 large cases. As the collection is one of very great value, and many of the specimens being unique could not be replaced if lost through want of care, it was decided by the Government to permit certain of the officers of the Geological Survey to proceed to Vienna on duty in charge of it. This, while ensuring the safety of the collection, also affords the Indian geologists an opportunity of seeing what their fellow-workers are doing in Europe and familiarising themselves with the details of the latest discoveries and the progress of Geological Science generally. For this purpose Vienna has probably greater advantages than any other city in Europe, London alone forming a doubtful exception. Among the distinguished geologists of the present day a large number are Austrians, and the museums of Vienna afford unusual advantages for study. Dr. Oldham and Mr. R. B. Foote are at present in Vienna, arranging for the display of the collection. They were to have been relieved by Dr. Stoliczka and Mr. V. Ball. Dr. Stoliczka, however, having joined the Yarkand expedition, Mr. King of the Madras branch of the Survey will probably go in his place.—*Indian Observer.*

SHOULD SOLDIERS MARRY?

THE "Iron Duke" was wont upon every possible occasion to express in what, at the present day, might be considered exceedingly strong language, his disapprobation of permitting soldiers to marry, and he was frequently known to assert that it was in consequence of the large number of women that accompanied his army, that the terrible disorder and loss of life ensued during the battle of Waterloo. He maintained that soldiers had no *right* to marry, and that not only the women, but their husbands also, were an encumbrance to the service. The majority of our readers have heard or read of the heartrending scenes enacted during that bloody campaign; the hurrying of the terror-stricken women and children to a place of safety? exposed to all the dangers and horrors of war, and the inclemency of the weather, many of whom were left to perish by the wayside from exhausture and starvation. Things were managed very differently in the "Grand Army." Several months ago the Government signified an intention of effecting a *reform* in the married establishment. If we may be pardoned quoting the well known words of the princely Dane, we would say "Reform it altogether." It is distinctly set down in the Queen's Regulations, that no soldier shall be permitted to marry unless he have seven years service and in possession of at least one good conduct badge; but in many instances this order appears to have been lost sight of, or ignored altogether. During the last few years we have heard of several instances in which men of not more than four or five years service have by their own "peculiar talents!" brought themselves prominently to the notice of their respective commanding officers, as useful and intelligent men, obtained permission to marry—boys in years, but old in the knowledge and practice of a thousand petty vices (cleverly concealed from their superiors) and which are eventually and oft-times imparted to their—in many instances—not too sensitive consorts. Mutual recriminations follow, invariably ending in disgraceful brawls, drink and separation. Of course there are exceptions, but, alas, very few. Take for example the following:—A home regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed on foreign service—say, to India. Customary upon such occasions, the men readily avail themselves of this opportunity to take unto themselves a wife, having previously been informed by the officer commanding that it is essentially necessary their intended brides should be of unapproachable character, which *should* be certified by a clergyman—if possible. Having delivered this formula, the commanding officer, conscious of having done his *duty*, troubles his superior pate no further upon the subject but deliberately affixes his signature to the application for leave, thereby unwittingly admitting upon the strength of his hitherto well-conducted regiment the refuse of decent society—the *habitues* of low dancing-saloons and gin-shops. For the first two or three months following their debut into their novel character of wife they appear perfect paragons of virtue, but, alas, the monotony of barrack life soon chafes their restless dispositions, they pine for their former freedom. They become careless and indifferent. Careless of their new gained reputation—indifferent to the pleadings and remonstrances of their miserable husbands. Discontented with their plain but honest fare—they seek the excitement necessary to their very existence in their former haunts of vice and misery. Irreclaimable and incorrigible they eventually get struck off the strength of the regiment. In India, even, we have occurrences of this description nearly every day, women, who, had their character been enquired into previous to being brought upon the strength of the married establishment, would never have rejoiced in the name of "wife." Fortunately, gin palaces, casinos, low music halls, and the numerous inviting "hells" so common at home, are conspicuous by their absence in India, but poisonous drinks, our soldiers' bane, are procurable any where. Thank God, the majority of our soldiers' wives are hard working, respectable women, ever anxious to render home comfortable and attractive, and a rooted antipathy to adding to the canteen fund.—*Poona Observer.*

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

THE particulars detailed under this head in our last issue brought the state of affairs up to the determination on the part of the Khan to reject the terms dictated to the Nawab by his rebellious Sirdars. The Sind Administration Report then proceeds to show what further action was taken in the matter.

"The Commissioner in Sind, who was on tour in the Hyderabad collectorate, proceeded to the frontier under instructions from Government, and arrived at Jacobabad on the 21st December. A few days before he had received intimation from the Political Superintendent on the frontier that Nawab Muhammad Khan was on his way into Jacobabad with the Sirdars for the purpose of having the above treaty ratified, notwithstanding that the Nawab was in possession of the Khan's orders directing its rejection. Instructions were immediately sent forbidding the entry of the Sirdars into British territory, that the Nawab was to come alone, and await the Commissioner's arrival. He was then at once informed he had acted most improperly in making such terms as he did with the Sirdars, and in venturing to bring them to Jacobabad; that it must be immediately intimated to them that no communication whatever could be held with them by British officials as long as they were in arms against their sovereign, and they must abandon their hostile attitude before any statements could be received regarding them. This was done, because it was contrary to the policy approved by Government, and most inadvisable that there should be any direct interference from Sind in the differences between the Khan and his Sirdars, and because it was necessary to let the Sirdars understand clearly that they would receive no countenance in their rebellious proceedings. If the Nawab had chosen to act vigorously and with proper courage he had ample force in Katchi to defeat the rebels and bring them to submission, or drive them out of the country. The Sirdars returned to their camp beyond Bagh on the 21st, and the Nawab followed on the 24th to join his troops. His Highness the Khan was addressed to the effect, that his interests were sufferings seriously from their being entrusted to so timid and inefficient a person as Nawab Muhammad Khan, and strongly urging that he should with the least delay despatch the Wazir Shahgasi Wali Muhammad to Katchi with full powers to act in his name, and authority to confer with the Commissioner on all points that might afterwards arise.

The Sirdars listened back to their camp, and before the Nawab could reach his they made a night attack on it, but were defeated with considerable loss, and had to fly to the low hills below the Mari Range. Here, and in the Afghan District of Sibi, they took shelter for some time, occasionally sending out bodies to plunder. One of these expeditions was directed against the Bolan, and led by the son of Alla Dinna Khurd. In the most unjustifiable manner they attacked two kafilas of peaceful merchants working their way down to Shikarpore, and carried off a large amount of valuable plunder. The Khan's troops moved up to and even entered the district of Sibi; nothing effectual, however, was done against the rebels, but negociations were again commenced by the temporising Nawab. The result of this delay in the suppression of the rebellion was that the whole of Katchi became disordered, the peacefully inclined migrated into Sind, while small bands of robbers began to appear in all directions, acting for themselves, and picking up anything they could lay their hands upon.

The rebellion in Katchi was still confined merely to a portion, and a small one, of the Sarawan Chiefs, and had only the following for leaders of any note:—

Mula Muhammad Raisani.
Jandu Khan Shawani (brother-in-law of above.)
Muhammad Khan Rustomzie.
Alla Dinna Khurd.
Samander Khan Lehri.
Said Khan Mahomed Shahi.
Shadi Khan Bangulzie.

In Jalawan there were only—

Nurudin Mengal and Ali Khan Jamote, the last a very petty Chief.

These were very few when the large numbers of Chiefs in Beloochistan are considered; and there can be no doubt the rebellion would never have reached the dimensions and lasted so long as it did, had it not been for the confidence given to the insurgent Chiefs by the knowledge that their actions were favourably regarded by the British official who had been and was then in charge of the frontier, and who had unfortunately entertained for some time the idea that we should support the disaffected Sirdars in their opposition to their ruler, because he imagined them aggrieved and that the ruler solely in the wrong. This circumstance had also the further disadvantageous effect of deterring some of the Belooch tribes in Katchi from rallying at first to the side of the Khan and aiding in restoring order.

The tribes in the hills, the Maris especially, were said to be hesitating whether they should not join the rebels; indeed a portion of them had actually been engaged in the plunder of the kafilas in the Bolan. It became necessary to take some steps to bring about a conclusion of these disorders, or they might affect our own border.

The Khan replied in the first instance, that he was unable to send the Wazir as his wound was not healed, but that he had given full instructions to Nawab Muhammad Khan in regard to what ought to be done. It was again pointed out to His Highness that no good would come of this, and either his own presence or that of his Wazir in Katchi was absolutely necessary. The Khan then proposed coming himself, but this was not found practicable, and at last it was agreed that the Wazir, who had then recovered, should be despatched; that the Commissioner should act as mediator, being invested at the same time with full powers to act for, and in the name of, the Khan; that he should receive and consider any just complaints the Sirdars might adduce; and that he should finally settle how all differences should be adjusted, the Khan agreeing to abide by the decision he arrived at.

While the above negociations were going on, and to prevent further bloodshed and injury, the Commissioner caused it to be intimated to the rebel Sirdars, through the Nawab, that offers of his mediation had been made to His Highness the Khan, and that if they chose to disperse their followers and remain quiet in Katchi the Khan's troops should cease from molesting them; and on the Khan agreeing to the proposals of the British Government they would be called into the British Camp, their representations be patiently heard, and safe conduct accorded them to the British Camp and back again. To this they at once agreed, and hostilities were stayed on both sides.

This interference was different from the policy which it was desired should be followed, but it had been rendered necessary by the course of events, and by some of the circumstances that had brought them about.

The Wazir arrived at Jacobabad on the 1st March, and the Sirdars on the 4th idem. The latter were each allowed to make verbal statements of all they wished to represent, and afterwards at their own request were permitted to submit written statements of all they desired to urge. Much of what they represented was entirely irrelevant, and a greater part of their supposed claims simply absurd; but, as promised, a patient hearing was given them, extending over nearly a month. On the 28th March, the following decision was communicated at a public durbar assembled for the purpose, at which the insurgent Sirdars and those who had been faithful to the Khan and had accompanied the Wazir were all present.

That the lands possessed in the time of Mir Nasir Khan the younger should be restored to the Sirdars and all allowances then accorded should be continued; and that they should be allowed to reside peaceably on their estates, on condition that they pay due and proper allegiance to His Highness the Khan of Khelat, their lawful sovereign.

That the property plundered by them from the kafilas should be restored to the owners.

That all property seized by the Sirdars and their followers, during the late rebellion, from the ryots of Beloochistan, whether in Khorasan or Katchi, should be given up. As regards crown property, the Khan would generously forego such, and make no demand on that account.

The Shahgasi was then formally called on in the name of the Khan to see that these terms were carried into effect.

The Sirdars at first made some slight demur, but in the end acknowledged the justice of the award, and all agreed to abide by it. It was then arranged they should proceed to Khelat with the Wazir and Major Harrison, and pay their respects to the Khan.

The Jalawan Sirdars, Nurudin Mengal and Ali Khan Jamote, had also been summoned to attend, but failed to appear; they were, therefore, pronounced to be undeserving of the consideration that has been given to the others, and were left to be disposed of as His Highness the Khan pleased. Nurudin Mengal afterwards submitted on terms dictated by the Shahgasi; but this circumstance, occurring in April, belongs more correctly to the following year. The Commissioner returned to Lower Sind, and the Wazir and the Sirdars, accompanied by Major Harrison, left Jacobabad for Khelat. In consideration of the Khan's ready assent to the offers of mediation, and his foregoing claims on the rebels for crown property plundered by them, as well as to enable him to start afresh favourably, a monetary grant was made to him by the Government of India.

It was decided to carry out the arrangements regarding the Mari and Bugti tribes, subjects of His Highness the Khan, which had been decided upon by the Conference held at

built-in, as art enables them, on its walls, there frescoed by Van der Hooke, Solimena, Auerbach. The emperors and archdukes have discovered long ago that an individual cannot monopolise great treasures in this world without loosing the most real enjoyment of them, and so rill after rill has come in from generation to generation as tributaries to swell the singular collection.

None need to be informed that Vienna is the metropolis of music. The visitor there finds himself floating about, as it were, in an ethereal musical sea. Even the brass bands perform good music. The only difficulty on this musical score is, indeed, that the varieties of harmony in Vienna are likely to form in the less sophisticated ear a medley something like the ancient 'Quodlibet' (which still may be heard occasionally), in which the persons of a company sing each a different ballad simultaneously to one theme—a solemn hymn jostling a bacchanalian ditty. The opera is the most perfect in the world, the symphonies perfect, and the sacred music also; and none of them can surpass the majesty with which the military band sends a broad through the air *Gott erhalte Kaiser Franz*. Generations of culture have gone to build up the musical taste and the fine ear which of old made this city the Mecca of musicians.

Mozart found it up-hill work at Vienna. The people looked upon his thin, pale face, and his light, boyish hair, with incredulity. They could hardly imagine that the little man was more than an ambitious youth. It was just eighty-five years ago that he was trying to accomplish something there, but had more reputation for his game of billiards than for music. At the time the two great librettists of Vienna were Metastasio and the Abbe de Ponte—a man who passed twenty weary years as an Italian teacher in New York, where he died in destitution! This Abbe de Ponte wrote the drama of *Don Juan*, after consultation with Mozart, who believed that the traditions of the wild nobleman formed a good theme for an opera. The composer did his part in less time than any opera was ever written in. He wrote day and night, his wife keeping his wits awake by bringing in punch, his favourite drink, and so got it ready for a grand occasion in Prague. Prague was delighted. After being thrice performed, it was waited to Vienna on Bohemian raptores. At Vienna it fell dead. The Emperor Joseph cent for Mozart, and said, 'Mozart, your music would do very well, but there are too many notes in it.' 'There are just as many as there ought to be,' replied Mozart, deeply offended. This fine piece of Imperial criticism may have got wind, for everybody was in the habit of saying there was certainly merit in the piece, 'but' &c., Being in a company one day where the new opera was the subject of dispute, Haydn, in reply to a demand for his opinion said, 'All I know is that Mozart is certainly the greatest composer now in existence.' Haydn suffered from the cavils of the critics, but his genius met with recognition from Mozart. A composer of some merit, but of a jealous disposition, was expatiating on the defects of Haydn, when Mozart broke out with the abrupt reply, 'Sir if you and I were melted down together, we could not make one Haydn!' Mozart gracefully dedicated his quatuors to Haydn. Frederick the Great offered Mozart a situation at Berlin, with a salary of five thousand florins, in place of the miserable sum of eight hundred (80*l.*) which he was getting at Vienna. While he was hesitating Joseph II called on him and said 'Mozart, you are going to leave me 'No, never will I leave your majesty,' said the tender-hearted composer, with emotion. Beethoven had a better experience, for Vienna recognised his genius from the start. When he brought out his Fifth Symphony there before a vast audience, the crowd rose, shouting their plaudits. Beethoven, who had conducted the piece, did not accept their applause. A member of the orchestra took him gently by the shoulders and turned his face, that he might see the enthusiastic audience. The audience then remembered that the artist who had been so charming them was stone-deaf. Beethoven, when he beheld the scene, burst into tears.

With all the social conservatism in Vienna, and the hardness of the aristocracy—the noblemen being more like kings than even the Junkers of Prussia before Bismarck compelled them to comait harikari—one cannot help being struck by the degree of freedom allowed in that city. It is said, indeed, not to be found in other cities under Austrian rule; poor Prague especially being under such surveillance that many of the best plays are prohibited to its public theatres. In Vienna, Herr Etienne, an old revolutionist of 1848, who edits the *Free Press*, informed me that he was able to print as much radicalism as he pleased in his paper without interference from the police. I remember on one occasion, while visiting the celebrated crypt in which the remains of the emperors are preserved in fine coffins loaded with wreaths, our party paused for sometime at that of the late Prince Maximilian, who was shot in Mexico. It was inscribed by the Emperor 'To our dear brother, who was shot by Mexican barbarians.' Two Germans present commented upon the inscription in their own language and very audibly to the company present, one declaring that the Mexicans had served 'our dear brother' just right; the other expressing the belief that the Emperor had helped to send his brother away through eelously of his greater attainments and popularity, and fear of his tendency to radicalism, and that he (the Emperor) was by no means sorry when he heard of the Prince's tragical end. Such free talk as this one continually hears in the *Cafés*. The freedom accorded to religious heresy is equally great. One hears continually loud theological discussions going on in public rooms, where Greeks, Armenians, and Catholics assemble. There is very apt to be present also a Unitarian, whose arguments sometimes make one fancy himself in the atmosphere of Boston. In Transylvania there are near two hundred Unitarian congregations, with a very systematic organisation, and some allege that this form of belief is spreading to Vienna and other parts of Austria. In the public libraries one sees shelves high up inscribed 'Verbotene Bucher,' and on them heretical theology is curiously mingled with works of immoral tendency (such as Rousseau's *Confessions*, Ovid's *Art of Love*, &c.), but these shelves have become so little prohibited and so popular, that it is doubtful whether the warning does not act rather as a guide to the heretically or pruriently disposed.

The most quiet and aristocratic quarter of Vienna is the 'Tein,' where are the stately palaces of the Lichtensteins, the Stahrembergs, the Esterhazys, &c. These noble families are looked upon with much awe, as is natural, the Austrain monarchy being limited by the nobility. In Russia, the Czar can deprive a nobleman of his hereditary dominions, but it is not so in Austria. The present Emperor is the first who ever set aside the will of the nobility. There are three hundred of these families, ten ducal, the chief of those being the Lichtensteins. Schwarzenbergs, Kolowrats, and Esterhazys. They are entitled Regents, and have bodyguards. They are by birthright Knights of the Golden Fleece, and the fleece symbol may be seen on the cornices of their houses. Their fortunes are immense. Though the Esterhazys' fortune has been diminished by one or two spendthrifts, it is said to be larger than the revenue of the Kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony put together. How formidable is the power of these families, was shown by an incident that occurred in 1805. During the war with Napoleon, Prince Appony was entrusted with the Austrian forces on the Danube. After the capture of the Austrian army at Ulm, this Prince was ordered to destroy a wooden bridge near Vienna; he disobeyed the order, and Napoleon's pursuit, facilitated by this bridge, resulted in the disaster at Austerlitz. All Europe expected Prince Appony would be shot; but he was only temporarily banished, not from Austria, but from the Imperial head-quarters! His descendant is now Austrian Ambassador in France, where his memory is blessed. As for the age of these great families, who can estimate it? In the Esterhazy Palace there is a chart of the family tree which represents it growing out of the stomach of Adam! In these houses, there is not only a great deal of refinement and culture, but also of mirth and entertainment. The children are well taught, the tutor being ordinarily a lawyer or a divine. Their lit le brains are said to be terribly over-tasked, as it is thought they must learn all languages in such a polyglot empire. In many of the palaces there are rooms fitted for private theatricals, and there is no end to the masquerades, *tableaux vivants*, and balls. The favourite dance is still the old 'chain-dance,' upon which more modern terpsichorean gems have been threaded; in it the company winds like a serpent from room to room, through corridor and hall, until at last the sinuous form breaks up into waltzes, which pass from one species to another, ending in the giddy whirl of the German.

Considering that Vienna successfully claims the honour of having established the first University on the Continent (1333, says Bouterwek), one is surprised to find so few literary characters in high society in Vienna. The possession of a fine University did not prevent Hartmann Schopper, the most scholarly editor of the *Reineke Fuchs*, from having to sleep Diogenes-fashion in a barrel in the streets of Vienna, just three hundred years ago, until Josias Hafnagel gave him shelter; and the flourishing condition of the same institution there does not avail now to render the city the great literary centre that it ought to be. It is to be feared that few things thrive in Austria in which the Court is not interested; and as its earlier despotism acted as an extinguisher on the fine genius of Bohemia, its indifference has prevented the intellect of Austria from lighting up at all. It is probable that such a poet as Grillparzer would have found a welcome at Court in any other capital, but at Vienna he was hardly known except by the lower classes. He held some petty office bringing him an amount equal to 250 thalers; and when some of his friends petitioned the Emperor (1828) for his promotion to a place that would bring 600 thalers, the monarch exclaimed, 'Let me alone with your Grillparzers; he would make verses instead of reports.' After his journey to Italy, and when he had grown out of the phase of his genius which produced *Schicksalstuck* (an imitation of Werner) to that which could thrill audiences with the subtle passion of *Medea*, he was taken up by the Imperial Burg Theatre as its poet, at a salary equal to 1,000 thalers But that sort of occupation which quickened the genius of Schiller depressed that of Grillparzer, and I suppose there have been few men of equal power who have left so little monument of it. Moritz Hartmann, too —who, though a Bohemian by birth, passed much of his life at Vienna—had a good deal of genius which came to little and reached its climax in *Chalice and Sword*. Somehow but few men of genius are born among the aristocracy, or no doubt they would make much of him, as they did of Von Hammer, the Orientalist. The Germans have their own theory of this matter, and say that when the Austrian Government by its despotism and espionage stopped the German immigration that was coming to it along the Danube, it committed intellectual suicide. It was an ancient impolicy, and it enabled the imported Faber of Suabia to earn at Vienna the title of 'Mallet of Heretics' by stamping the first germs of Protestantism in the time of Luther. Since then the only genius in Austria, i. e. the German, has dwelt in poor attics, industriously pursuing useless knowledge. In one house Maelzel devoted royal powers to the fashioning of an automaton trumpeter, and in another Faber worked twenty-five years to produce his talking-machine. However, we will not forget that Michaelis is proving almost as terrible a 'Mallet' to Bishops as Johann Faber, Bishop of Vienna, was to Lutherans in the dawn of the Reformation. Were the Old Catholic scholar to make an appeal straight to the reason and conscience of the people, there would be, I am persuaded, far more hope for the new movement in Vienna than at Munich; but the effort to convince the priests is hopeless. The ignorance of the rural Austrian priest is quite unfathomable. Berthold Auerbach relates that he once walked a little with one of these priest during the revolutionary excitement in '48. 'We walked some distance,' says Auerbach, 'and the conversation turning on religious subjects, the priest said, "Ay, the liberty men would lord it over the great God, but the great God is far too great for them. All the mischief comes from philosophical religion." I asked what he meant, and he replied, "Philosophical religion comes from Roussean in France; his friends once said to him, 'We have no drums now-a-days,' to which he answered, 'Skin men, and make drums of their hides.' 'Now that's philosophical religion, and it all comes from Rousseau, who died *anno* 5.'" All Auerbach's objections were vain; the priest resolutely maintained that he had himself read in a book in a convent that this was called philosophical religion.

In what I have just written I have not meant to disparage the literary gifts of Austria to the world. Nay, I am persuaded that it is much more through the ignorance of the world generally that the fine specimens of Austrian genius are not more widely known than through any lack of such specimens. Thus in the English Beeton's Biographical Dictionary, one finds mention of Grynæus, an old and dull editor of Greek books in Vienna, who has attained the honour because he visited England; but Anastasius Grun, who might well occupy this particular place, is not mentioned; nor in any English authorities will one find any trace of the existence of him, or of Ladislaus Pyrker, Nicolaus Lenau, or even Von Hammer Purgstal. If Englishmen are not familiar with what Grun has done, I advise them to forthwith look into the charming translations of various verses of his by the Rev. C. T. Brooks, of Newport, in America. Grun was not indeed born in Vienna, but in the Austrian Duchy of Carniola, but he won his fame by his *Spaziergange eines Wiener Poeten*. It is significant, however that this work was published at Hamburg, and his *Gedichte* at Leipzig. Lenau too is full of mystical depth and purity. One must not forget that one of the leading contributions to mythological science in this age has just come from Vienna, namely, Roskoff's *History of the Devil*. But at the same time it is impossible not to see his learned work as a solitary column in an arid theological desert. Baron Von Prokesch-Osten, a Styrian, is certainly a man who has shown fine powers as a numismatist and a thinker; and if a mathematical professorship in Austria had been able to compete with the temptation of a position of private secretary to Prince Schwarzenberg, he might have built up a nobler fame than that of a reactionary diplomatist, by adhering to the studies which he abandoned and to which he returned to bring the homage of his grey hairs. Although, as I have already intimated, Vienna does not hold a very high position in Europe as a patron of pictorial art, nor has contributed much in that direction, that city is to be credited with having given to the world Eugène von Guérard. This vigorous painter, who has won a good name, in America especially, was the son of the Court painter in Vienna at the beginning of this century, but his genius was developed in Italy, and his individuality was found only amid the wild grandeurs of Australia, where he went never to return, though often solicited, I am told, by the nobility among whom his father (Bernard flourished.

But if we turn from literature and fine art to see what Vienna has done and is doing, we shall find that she has cultivated a power of beautiful workmanship unequalled in any other city of Europe. Vienna alone among highly civilised and manufacturing cities has the blood to sympathise with the Byzantine love of having *everything* beautiful, whatever be the coarse utility to which it is devoted. The kitchen skewer must have an ornamental head like a golden hairpin. And Vienna is the only European city which is in a position to know complecely the wants and tastes of the East. Hence a stranger roams among the shops endlessly, as under woven spells. The clocks kill time by their beauty while they record it; the shawls are of the magic-carpet kind, that transport one to far-off realms of beauty; and there is a touch of transcendentalism in their meerschaum pipes. What stearine works are these! Who can ever burn a candle irreverently after seeing here a huge grotto, with crystal stalactites, and a noble white bear, all artistically done in stearine! Beautiful bronzes, heraldic engravings, theatrical decorations, cabinets, glass, all these things in Vienna show where its genius is at work. They have a way too of calling their shops by pretty names, 'Laurel Wreath,' 'L'Amour,' &c.

One may find much that is curious, if less beauty, in the markets; the parrot market, the monkey market, and the Hofmarket, where the old women called Frotschelweiber chatter quite as unintelligibly as the animals just named.

One need not follow the plan of the Emperor Joseph, who is said to have gone to the market *incognito* and kicked over a basket of eggs in order to hear the Frotschelweiber's vocabulary of expletives; if it will bear enough it is to find out that. And there, too, he will see the wretched Croats, who seem to be under a doom to for ever sell strings of onions, like that which binds poor Jews in so many cities to the merchandise of old clothes. The Croats are, indeed, a much more despised race in Vienna than the Jews, the Germans especially having never forgotten the part they bore in the butcheries of 1848. 'They have yet to pay for the blood of Robert Blunn,' said an aged German to me, as a party of Croats passed by. 'I saw them looking on with laughter—so many hyænas—when the great man was executed. He said ere he fell, "For every drop of my blood a martyr of freedom will arise." It doesn't look like it now, but it will come—it will come.'

In the year 1583 Elise Plainacherin, seventy years of age, was, after torture, condemned to be bound to a horse's tail at the so-called 'Ganseweide,' near Vienna and there dragged, after which she was burned alive. The Bishop of Vienna, Kaspar Neudeck, saying mass over her grand-daughter, whom she had bewitched, announced that 'this maiden had on August 14, 1583, been happily freed from all her devils, 12,653 in number, and would now enter the cloister of St Laurentia.' The multitude of the demons which were said to have possessed this girl is the reflection of the vast number of ancient pagan deities which from time to time were believed in at this spot, where so many religions were alternately triumphant and overwhelmed. Christianity demonised all these deities, but for ages they were supposed to haunt every tree and fountain, and to waylay every traveller for good or evil, according to the treatment—as the offering of a bit of bread and meat, or the withholding of the same—they received. One old tree survives from the ancient Wienwald, which we may suppose to have been originally regarded as haunted by exceptionally potent deities. It is close to the cathedral, and some antiquaries believe that the cathedral was built where it is in order to inherit or borrow some of the sanctity with which the tree was invested in the popular mind. Those who are interested in such subjects will find mention of this curious object in Mr F rguson's *Tree and Serpent Worship*. It is called the *Stock am Eisen*, the trunk and few branches that remain (fastened to a wall) being literally changed to iron by the nails which have been driven into it for good luck. We must look to Thibet to find the general use of the nail as a charm. So carefully does cunning History drop the grains, that we may track her in every byway to her hiding-place! There is another curious bit of Plant-Lore in Vienna also, namely, an old picture in the Library of the goddess of Invention presenting a mandrake to Dioscorides. Near to the two figures is a dog in convulsions, showing how universal was the legend, that the shriek of the mandrake when torn from the earth being fatal to any being hearing it, a dog had to be tied to it and whistled to, when in rushing to his master he would pull up the root, expire, and leave the magic charm to be detached at will. The goddess of Invention was, perhaps, the last goddess ever invented, which adds interest to this queer picture. It is, however, mainly as it has been merged into Roman Catholic legends that the old mythology is preserved. Many persons are astounded at the utter childishness of many of the Church legends and marvels in Catholic countries, simply because they do not observe the relation they bear to the original mythology of the place. A North German philosopher has quoted a Vienna legend of which much is made, as an instance of the paltriness and childishness of the Church fables. At Klosterneuberg—a quiet village eight miles out—this worthy Protestant was shown the stump of a tree and a veil, from which the famous monastery of the place grew, as it were, and about which the piety and offerings of the district cluster. On listening to hear the romance of the stump and the veil, it proved to be as follows. Leopold was a margrave in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, who, two years after his death, was canonised by Pope Innocent VIII., the Pope who issued the great Bull against witches, under which so many thousands were burned because the Innocents were too pious to 'shed blood.' However, Margrave Leopold may have been a canonisable man for aught the world knows. 'One day,' says the legend, 'he with his spouse, the Margravina Agnes, were standing on the summit of Leopoldsberg, scanning the landscape, with a view to fix upon a suitable spot for the location of a monastery. Whereupon a gust of wind carried away the lady's veil. Many persons searched for the veil, but in vain. Nine years after, when Leopold was hunting, he found the veil, as good as new, hanging on an elder tree on the spot where Klosterneuburg now stands, the Margrave regarding the locality for the monastery as having been thus miraculously pointed out. The disgust with which a man of common sense listens to the sacristan relating this feeble story over the log and rag, which are the cloister's most sacred relics, is only heightened as he learns that the Emperor Maximilian considered this spot so sacred that he entrusted to the place the Archducal coronet of Austria, which remains on the head of Leopold's statue, a huge copy of it being raised over one of the towers. But examined in the light of mythological science, the story is valuable for preserving three elements of pre-Christian and pagan lore —the sanctity of the number nine; the sanctity of the veil (type of ascetic chastity in the East, inherited by all brides, and devoutly associated with Mary); and, above all, the sanctity of the elder tree, which in nearly every part of Germany and of Scandinavia was anciently believed to be the home of the goddess Huldah (whose name probably came from Elder), and the abode of the elves who were her servants.

Yet another trace of tree-worship survives in various parts of the country, in a custom known as the 'Church wake.' On a certain day of the year the young men of the village are accustomed to cut a tree out of the wood, and having stripped it of bark, and planed it neatly, raise it in the centre of a pavilion, which is consecrated to the 'Church wake.' They adorn this pole with garlands and ribbons, and various emblems of rural life and work—an apple, a small sheaf of wheat, &c. Then they raise to the top of it a small fir tree. Having done this, they repair each to some house in the village wherein resides a maiden, and each of these is escorted to the pavilion, none being neglected. There they dance around the pole and the fir tree all night. It used to be a general understanding, and it survives in the more remote districts, that a youth might kiss any maid he met on Church wake day, whether he had ever seen her before or not. A superstition so agreeably surrounded is apt to live a long time.

The impression I have received in Vienna, however, is that the people in that immediate vicinity are by no means so superstitious as those of Northern Germany. The many fauna and flora of superstition, in a country where many religions must be tolerated, each with its own stock of legends, has, on the whole, had a tendency to liberate the minds of the people; for each Church is able to detect and deride all superstitions save its own, and so each variety suffers exposure. Moreover, there is a tremendous law in Austria which prohibits anyone from getting married who cannot read and write, the result of which is that every child born in wedlock is apt to inherit some degree of education. There are, however, many customs which I think owe their origin to old superstitions, even though these may not be any longer associated with them in the popular mind. The little invocation which anyone finds uttered over him by all who happen to hear him sneeze is probably to be referred to the age when all involuntary agitations of the body, from St. Vitus' dance down to sneezing, were supposed to be the work of tricky little demons, which had to be exorcised. And I think it must have been to some such primitive explanation of the whooping cough, that there has grown up in Austria the unique custom of treating that disease by administering the rod. When the child is seized with one of the coughing fits, the rod is vigorously applied. The physicians declare that this strange custom has been preserved because it is effectual. The whooping cough, they allege, is rather a nervous affection than anything else, and the flogging, besides being a good counter-irritant, rouses the child to an exercise of the will which often suppresses a cough. Whether it be true or not that the great St. Stephen's Cathedral was founded on a place previously hallowed by a sacred pagan grove, of which only the *Stock am Eisen* remains, that building and its superb steeple seemed to me an emblem of how the Christian faith, ascending above all others, was nevertheless compelled to bear on it many of the earlier religions amid which it grew. On its roof, in its cornices, inside of it, are found a fauna and flora of its own; mosses and lichens, and curious grasses grow on it; crows, jackdaws, hawks and bats find it a comfortable domicile. And similarly the myths and superstitions which haunted the uncultured imagination of man have climbed into the creed, and nestle in the ceremonial inside of it. It is the darkest church in Europe. In its crypt are hundreds of the unburied, uncoffined dead, whose mummied forms, thrown there in the time of some great plague, remain to suggest the thousands who perished ere this proud monument of religious victory could be raised. It is marked all over, too, with the strange, wild history of Austria. The bells were cast from Turkish cannon, captured during the famous siege. The crescent still stands which was raised to induce the Turkish bombs to spare the tower. And on the roof is spread out the double-headed eagle, wrought in the tiles of the roof, each eye four gilt tiles, each beak thirty tiles, and a distance of 120 feet lying between tip and tip of the outstretched wings. This one sees from the top of the steeple, reached by 700 steps, the greatest artificial height in the world.

Early in the spring the Viennese betake themselves to the various retreats in the neighbourhood, where most of the social enjoyments take place during the warm weather. There are no people who better understand the luxuries of the *dolce far niente*, and one may see it in perfection at Veslau and at Baden. If one of the explanations of the ancient Roman name of Vienna, Vindobona, which makes it mean good wine, be correct, it was probably given because of the prolific vintages of Veslau, though I fear there may be two opinions as to the excellence of the wine they produce. One vinegrower, however, gave me an excellent glass of red wine, which he declared was too good to sell. The final cause for the existence of a town amid these vintages seems to be the admirable swimming bath around which it has grown. This bath is really beautiful. It is a large marble basin, oval, some thirty yards in greatest length, and about twenty yards in width, filled with fresh water, clear as crystal. The smooth bottom is plainly seen, even where the water is twenty feet in depth. This basin is fringed with little alcoves, and the handsome youths standing in front of them, preparing for a plunge, look like so many Apollos. A dozen or more of them were English, and they were the most shapely and statuesque there.

Charles Kingsley has lately been preaching to the English in a dolorous way about their physical degeneracy; but I can, well believe what is told of him, that his muscular Christianity is a phase of his later life, and that in his University days he pored over books during playhours. He read and re-read, no doubt, about the superb statues of ancient Greece, which he now holds up before the English youth to show them how inferior they are to such forms—forms, one may be pretty sure, which were ideals combined from many models. Kingsley did indeed study his books to good advantage, and no one could wish one of them unread; but he might have not learned poetry less perhaps, while he would have estimated the physical character of his young contemporaries better, had he oftener gone on such long-vacation expeditions as that which Arthur Clough has made into one of the finest poems in the language. Clough could see the Greek god in his Oxonian comrade:—

Yes, it was he, on the ledge, bare-limbed, and Apollo, down gazing,
Eyeing one moment the beauty, the life, ere he flung himself into it.
Eyeing through eddying green waters the green-tinting floor underneath them.
Eyeing the head on the surface, the head, like a cloud, rising to it,
Drinking in, deep in his soul, the beautiful hue and the clearness,
Arthur the shapely, the brave, the unboasting, the glory of headers.

'Hallos, fellows, jump in! It's awfully jolly!—I recognise the Oxonian glory of headers at once, as, having made his curve in the air and darted like some silvery salmon beneath the clear water, he rises on the other side and shouts out his hearty English amid a group of Greeks. Their small olive bodies are almost dwarfed by the Anglo-Saxon, whose blonde and rounded form represents a sum of selected shapes.

The floor of the bath is graded so as to give a depth suited to every age and every degree attained in the art of swimming. On the sides goes on the work of teaching little boys to swim. They are attached to the end of rod and line, and the teachers have the appearance of having just caught each a curious species of human-like frog. As I passed one of these merry fellows his plump little body suggested a pat so irresistibly, that, simply for the eternal fitness of things, I administered a gentle one. The liveried servant who held the fishing-rod in his case made a little ejaculation of [mingled surprise and amusement, and my Viennese friends laughingly informed me that I had touched the ark of Austrian royalty! One of them found in the performance an illustration of the strength of republican instincts. I had the pleasure of chatting with the object of my unconscious political malice afterwards, and found him remarkably clever; he could hardly have been over nine years of age, yet he was already well advanced in his knowledge of English and French.

The ladies have preceded us in the bath, and when we emerge we find them gathered about the garden and portico of a pretty fairy-like chalet on a small hill, where, as we begin to ascend, they look like parterres of flowers. They are dressed in the richest and most becoming costumes presenting varied and brilliant colours. When the ladies of London dress in rich colours—just such colours as these—at the fetes of the South Kensington or the Botanical Gardens, critics sneer at the costumes and call them 'loud' or 'vulgar.' And they really do so appear under the English sky. But here similar colours seem appropriate and refined. The ladies themselves are so lovely that I was almost shocked to hear them talking in German; for I think the most enthusiastic friend of the Germans, however much he may appreciate the simplicity and sparkling intelligence of Gretchen, will generally concede that she is rarely beautiful outside the pages of poets. When the gentlemen swarmed up the hill these ladies began to beam, and their faces blossomed into smiles, showing them more flower-like than ever, and then ensued an amount of *naïve*, and elaborate flirtation which I had never known equalled elsewhere. The whole company parted off, two and two, on the solid old principle that it is not good for man or woman be alone; and if any of the fair creatures were left without a gentleman she sat aside in gloomy silence, almost pouting, like a disappointed child. This transparency of feeling in a company consisting in good part of the higher classes was charming. They seemed a bevy of grown-up children. After strolling about the grounds for a time, they sat, still by twos, at the little marble tables and took coffee, or enjoyed ices, or sipped the scurish red wine of the vines which covered the hills around them as if they liked it. 'This,' remarked my handsome Greek friend from Vienna, 'is the finest wife-bazaar in this part of Europe. It would be safe to pronounce these ladies bold hussies in London [he had once resided there], but custom makes a great difference. These ladies are strolling here, flirting more or less seriously, forming engagements so for life, exactly as their grandmothers and great-grandmothers did before them. Our society furnishes nothing else so innocent; it is an invention of common sense and social necessities to build up a little civilisation within the rigid walls which have lasted from ages that ran from the extreme of barbaric license to that of ascetic hypocrisy, and there hardened. Go a little way east of this, say to Roumania and you will find the wife-bazaar completely undisguised, the ladies seated in a line in their carriages, the youths filing by, and pausing before this or that beauty to bargain with papa about her dower under her very nose.'

The most celebrated place of resort near Vienna is Baden about fifteen English miles from the city, about half-way to Veslau. Many thousands go out to this place during the summer, especially on Sunday afternoons, the religious associations of that day ending at noon and making way for a somewhat more noisy and sportive afternoon than is known to any other day of the week. Baden is noted for its bread—Rothschild in Paris will have no other baker in his house but one bred at Baden—and its wonderful and abundant hot fountains. The place was called by the Romans Aquæ Hannonæ. The temperature of the waters was as high as 104°. There are about twenty sources, the largest of which is the Ursprung, which springs in the middle of the public promenade, and supplies the large swimming baths for men and women, which are little lakes ten or twelve feet in depth, strongly exhaling sulphuretted hydrogen, limpid and warm. This fountain pours forth half a million gallons every twenty-four hours. All these waters are considered especially useful in cases of paralysis, scrofula, wounds, and catarrhal affections. They contain a comparatively small quantity of salts and about a cubic inch of sulphuretted hydrogen to the pint. There are many legends about the discovery of the various baths of this region, most of them diabolical. Their healing beneficence has not availed to deodorise the sulphurous character of its infernal suggestions. The legend of the discovery of the Carlsbad springs by the Emperor Charles IV., who saw a deer plunge into one of them, and a puff of smoke arise, has also been made to invest many another fountain. The baths of Baden present some features quite novel to Western eyes. Each bath is a large round tub in shape, some twenty or thirty feet in diameter, and made of stone. The water is warm, almost hot, as it rushes in, and at times the atmosphere is thick with a not disagreeable steam. Around the wall runs a circular gallery, where sit or stand parties gazing upon or criticising the curious scene below. All around, below the water, attached to the side of the bath, runs a seat, upon which the elderly or the ill sit, while the younger or more sportive swim or paddle about. The bathers are of both sexes, and as the only garment they wear is of white cotton or linen the effect is startling enough, and is apt to shock those who have been brought up with English or American notions of propriety. Nothing, however, could exceed the decorum of the bathers so far as behaviour is concerned; although there appeared to be a kind of freemasonry among them, permitting each to chat with the other and offer civilities. It is indeed considered the proper thing if a gentleman sees a lady entering the bath or leaving it, or attempting to go from one side to the other, for him to start forward and offer his support whether he is acquainted with her or not. No incident, I was told, had ever occurred to suggest any separation of the sexes into different baths or hours; and when I expressed some surprise that the ladies did not demand some less diaphanous costume, it was said that the physicians considered this the best. The keeper of one of the baths assured me that the baths were conducted now just as they were when ancient Romans used them; though whether the classical invalids of the Thermæ Cetiæ, as they were anciently called, had cotton gowns seemed to me doubtful. There is, indeed, a Frauenbad set apart for ladies who wish to bathe alone, but few go to it, as the merry society of the others is less lonely to the victims who are ordered to sit for hours in the cauldron.

The town of Baden itself seemed to me on an ordinary week day unattractive. It contains, apparently, a population of invalids. There is a pleasant-looking square in front of the chief hotels, Theresienqarten, covered with a thick grove of trees, but those who promenade through it are pale victims of disease, and the shady depths have a silent sadness almost sepulchral, which the feathered songsters above can hardly relieve. A mile or so out of the town, however, there is the Vale of Helen (Helenthal), which is certainly beautiful. In it is the Schloss Weilburg, where the old Archduke Charles used to pass his summers, amid his 800 species of roses; and near it the ruined castles Raubeneck and Scharfeneck. There is also in the Helenthal an ancient ruin called Raubenstein, once a stronghold of Robber Knights, and haunted by legends of them. The castle of these aristocratic brigands was destroyed soon after they had exceeded the prudent usages of their class so far as to rob the Emperor Maximilian I. on the highway. The never-failing legend that in time of war the Wild Huntsman's diabolical and noisy procession is heard issuing from or returning to the ruin may still be heard told by the peasantry of the neighbourhood. The fact that the Wild Huntsman legend is always vigorous wherever there is an old Robber-Knight ruin confirms the theory that the ancient myth of Odin's career in the storm was transplanted from the Teutonic religion in its decay to the great centres of human deviltry existing in the Middle Ages, chiefly represented by the mounted knights who rode rough-shod over the people, before the idea of chivalry arose among them beneath the first warm touch of Christianity.

The Slavonic type preponderates in the superstitions of Vienna and the region roundabout, though happily the weird horrors of that type are here much mitigated. Thus the terrible Vampyre legend, the hungry corpses that prowl in pleasing shape, and suck the blood of their surviving friends, so firmly believed in in every part of Russia, are here represented by the faith of the peasantry (and even some of higher position) that on All Souls' Eve, at midnight, any one visiting the cemetry will see a procession of the dead drawing after them those who are to die during the coming year. There is a gloomy drama founded on it, which is still acted on every All Souls' Eve in the people's theatre. It is called *The Miller and his Child*. The Miller has a lovely daughter, the daught-r a lover: the Miller obstinately opposes the marriage. After some years of despair the youth goes to the churchyard at midnight and re-a the spectral train, and following the dead Miller. The Miller, then, will die during the year. The drama might have passed at this point from the graveyard to the marriage bells; but it would never be allowed in Austria that young people should be encouraged to look forward cheerfully to the demise of parents, however cruel; and consequently the youth sees following close to the Miller—himself. In course of the year the poor girl loses both father and lover. During the performance of this drama the audience is generally bathed in tears, some persons sobbing painfully. It is evidently no fiction to them; and it is impossible not to believe that the heaping of their friends' graves with wreaths next day is in part due to the surviving belief that the dead have some awful power over the living, which is generally exerted for evil. But *quisque suos patimur manes*. Have we not Spiritualism in England and America? Looked at, however, from the abyss of Slavonian superstition, the bright fairies of Western Europe and the communicative familiars of the mediums have a happy sunshine about them which reveals to us that humanity has in its Westward march at least got safely past Giant Despair.

ATCHIN.

THERE seems to be a good deal of misapprehension about the nature and amount of the difficulties with which the Dutch Government will probably have to contend in prosecuting military operations against Atchin. The contest is commonly represented as one of the ordinary cast between civilization and barbarism, and likened to the campaigns of the United States army against ferocious Indians. But the Atchinese, though by themselves a small nation, and formidable only if they find allies in other parts of the island of Sumatra, are nevertheless likely to prove (if old stories are true) no contemptible enemies. They have an ancient civilization, such as it is; have contended, with various fortunes, but not without distinction, not only against their barbarous neighbours, but against the Portuguese and the Dutch. At one time they possessed dependencies on the peninsula of Malacca; and "frequently," says an old traveller, "besieged the Portuguese in the city of that name, they having been always declared enemies of that nation." They were always "renowned for their courage and conduct" beyond all other neighbouring nations, and are "bold and expert navigators." They became early converts to the Mahommedan religion, and are zealous supporters of it to this day. They have been long accustomed to dealings, both military and pacific, with Europeans. Two of the pieces of ordnance which the Sultan does or did exhibit before his palace gate were sent him by James I. of England. Their Queen in 1663 (for Mahommedans as they are, they retain much of the Malay respect for the prerogatives of the sex) "had an inclination to be married to a Dutchman, but the Council of Batavia, for weighty reasons, would not consent to the match." Another curious custom, which the old Dutch travellers describe, was connected with this principle of reverence for the fair sex. "A woman sits (in Council) at the feet of the King, to whom he communicates whatever ideas occur to him during the deliberations, she conveys them to an eunuch near her, by whom they are transmitted to an officer, who proclaims them aloud to the whole assembly." It must, however, be owned that the narratives of the old voyagers make them out to have been addicted to savage and cruel practices, beyond even other tribes of that ferocious Malay-Archipelago. Burnings, mutilations, and trampling by elephants are related in their quaint volumes with hideous particularity, no doubt accommodated to the popular taste by exaggeration. One of the Atchinese customs is thus described by Gemelli Carreri, on the authority of one Cartinho, who had been "up the island":—"They play at dice for one another's lives. When the game is done the winner binds the loser, and stays all day for some one to buy him, when if none comes he kills and eats him!"—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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